

REPUBLICANS IN EARNEST.

NO DISCORD IN THE KEYSTONE STATE CONVENTION.

THE CANDIDATES NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION AND THE PLATFORM ADOPTED WITH ENTHUSIASM—SKETCHES OF THE NOMINEES.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Harrisburg, Penn., Aug. 30.—The Republican State Convention held here to-day was one of the most harmonious gatherings ever assembled to nominate candidates or form a platform. The following is the ticket nominated:

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, D. NEWLIN FELL, of Philadelphia.

For State Treasurer, Colonel SAMUEL M. JACKSON, of Armstrong.

It was a foregone conclusion that Judge Fell would be the nominee for Supreme Court Judge, and it was equally certain that Colonel Jackson would carry the nomination for State Treasurer. All opposition faded away last night, and they had a walkover.

The platform was the great bone of contention, and it was not agreed upon until late last night. Senator Quay came in from Beaver with a rough draft of the platform in his pocket, and with a party of his lieutenants spent the night in putting it into shape.

The convention was not a large one, but it was composed of earnest workers who got down to business early. Chairman Frank Reeder called it to order, and ex-Senator Hood, of Indiana, was made temporary chairman. After the formation of the Committee of Platform, with Joseph L. Caven, of Philadelphia, as chairman, and on Temporary Organization, with Dr. L. B. Warren, of Chester, as chairman, the convention took a recess.

On reassembling Horace B. Parker was reported as permanent chairman. He made a ringing speech on the issues of the day, which was loudly cheered; Mr. Caven then presented the platform, which is in part as follows:

We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of Congress entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issuing of Treasury notes thereon," approved July 14, 1890. We congratulate the country upon the recent prompt and patriotic action of the House of Representatives, and request the Senate from Pennsylvania to support similar legislation now pending in the Senate.

We favor the expansion of the circulating medium of the country until the same shall amount to \$40 per capita of our circulation, and approve the proposition to issue to National banks notes to the par value of the bonds deposited to secure their circulation, and to the deduction of the interest of the National Convention.

Whereupon we declare that the obligations of the Government should be discharged in money approved and current in all civilized nations, and that that end that a largely increased reserve of gold should be gradually accumulated and maintained.

We reiterate the belief we have often expressed, that the maintenance of an adequate and stable system of protective duties is essential to the welfare of the Nation and the prosperity of labor and capital, and protest against any amendments to the McKinley bill until it shall have been fairly tested and judged by its practical operations.

The heroic sacrifices and untiring patriotism of the Union soldiers and sailors in the great War of the Rebellion elicited a sense of gratitude that the Nation can never pay, and the Republican party, ever mindful of their loyal services, is faithful to their honor, reviews its debt of friendship for the surviving veterans and its obligation to the widows and orphans of those who fell, and who, far as possible, will never contribute to their comfort in their declining years, but will hold in sacred memory their piety and example, and maintain the legal services of the Union soldiers.

The interest central in the financial plank and the resolutions were heartily applauded.

Judge D. Newlin Fell was then named for Supreme Court Judge by George C. Graham, and Colonel Samuel M. Jackson for State Treasurer by Judge Neal. Both were nominated by acclamation, and the candidates are most acceptable to the party.

Judge Fell is at present a judge of the Common Pleas Court, at Philadelphia. He was born in Bucks County, Penn., in November, 1846. He enlisted in the army with a company of volunteers, and rose from the rank of private to that of major of the 2nd Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the close of the war he became a student of law, being admitted to the bar in 1868. He remained in his profession until 1873, when he left Hartland to practice in a vacancy in the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia. Since then Judge Fell has been elected for two terms without opposition.

Colonel Jackson, at about sixty years of age, is the son of the Apollo Savings Bank, and secretary and treasurer of the firm of P. H. Lamont & Co., limited, which has an excellent war record, having particularly distinguished himself at South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and the battles of Wilderness. He has served on committees of the State Legislature, and was Internal Revenue Collector for the XXIII Pennsylvania District during President Arthur's administration.

THE STATE COMMITTEE MEETS TO-DAY.

WELL-KNOWN REPUBLICANS AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL—PROGRAPPE P. A. E. AND AVENUE OF THE CONVENTION.

THE CORRIDOR OF THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL had a familiar appearance last night. It looked as if campaign times were here. Almost every person that met there was a well-known Republican, either a member of the Republican State Committee or of the party who was deeply interested in the work of its representatives this fall. The reason for this gathering of Republicans is that the State Republican Committee will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning to select a place and a date for holding the State Convention.

Among the well-known Republicans who were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel were Colonel John S. Kenyon, the secretary of the Republican State Committee; George E. Green of Birmingham, the president of the Republican State League; ex-judge Curtis of Birmingham; Colonel Beuben L. Fox, the chief clerk of the State Committee; ex-collector French Hendrickson; Congressman Charles A. Chickering; Congressman James J. Borden and George Wannaker. Besides naming a place and a date for the State Convention the committee will probably fill a number of vacancies which have occurred in the last few months, owing to death and resignation. Since the committee last met there have been two deaths and one resignation. William H. Beard and John H. Camp have died, and John R. Nugent, who thought he could get more out of politics by going over to Tammany Hall, resigned and sent out a letter, written by Speaker Sulzer, giving his alleged reasons for resigning. General James W. Huston also has died since the committee was elected, but his place was filled by the election to the vacancy of Colonel Edward A. MacAlpin.

The date of the convention is still a matter of considerable uncertainty. A number of Republicans still think that the convention should be held in the same week when the Democrats hold theirs. On the other hand, others think that the week following will be the right one, for this will give to the Republican delegates time in which to discuss the Democratic nominations with their constituents, and to modify any plans that previously may have been made. It is probable, however, that the convention will be called to meet on either October 10 or 11. Those who favored an early convention can point to the campaign of 1884, as well as when the Republicans carried the State on State issues. The convention last year was held on October 5. The election came earlier in November, in the course of the year, by several days. There is little doubt about the selection of a place where the convention will be held. It undoubtedly will go to Syracuse. This seems to be the idea of all the committee members who were in the city last night.

ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICANS UPTOWN.

An enthusiastic meeting of the newly organized Republican Club of the XXVII Assembly District, was held on Monday evening at No. 2039 Second-st., forty persons enrolling their names.

The following officers were elected: President, A. Oestricher; first vice-president, L. Deutsch; second vice-president, F. Weisburger; secretary, I. Waller, and Sergeant-at-Arms, John Kuneth.

Executive and Press committees were also appointed. An earnest invitation is extended to all Republicans in the district to become members. The enrollment books are open all the time, and meetings are held every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

NOMINATED FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

FRIENDSHIP, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Allegany County Republican Convention yesterday nominated Fred A. Robbins of Angelica, for member of Assembly.

Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Chautauqua County Republican Convention yesterday nominated Fred Nixon, of Westfield, for member of Assem-

A DEFECTIVE BLOCK SYSTEM.

WHAT THE TESTIMONY IN THE INQUEST AT NEWTOWN BROUGHT OUT.

ENGINEER CONCRETE SAYS THAT EVEN IF ENGINEERING SIGNALS HAD BEEN SEEN THE TRAIN COULD NOT BE STOPPED BEFORE ENTERING THE FATAL BLOCK.

—OTHER WITNESSES.

At the inquest in Newtown, L. I., last night, upon the victims of the Long Island Railroad accident, there was a large attendance. After a formal identification of the dead, the inquiry began as to the cause of death.

Dr. B. Knapp, the friend of Colonel C. A. Buck, made a straightforward, convincing statement before Coroner Brandon, State Railroad Commissioners Michael Richards and Samuel Beardsey, and District-Attorney John Flemings.

The first officially told story of the disaster was given by Dr. Knapp, who gave the account of the accident and of the killing of Colonel E. A. Buck that has already been published. After giving this story Dr. Knapp made a startling statement. One of the bodies in the Morgue was identified as that of Thomas Finn, the rear brakeman on the Manhattan train. Dr. Knapp testified, and would not admit the possibility of error, that he saw the rear brakeman alive after the crash. He was standing beside the track with a lantern in his hand. Dr. Knapp remembered the atmosphere was slightly foggy at the time of the accident. He had noticed the signals displayed.

Orville E. Comrite, the engineer of the Rockaway Beach train, followed Dr. Knapp. His counsel started to prompt him. Mr. Edwards, Concrete's lawyer, objected to the entire examination of his client, on the ground that he was a prisoner under arrest. The Coroner cautioned Concrete as to his rights, and told him he might refuse to answer any question tending to incriminate himself.

The witness said he had been a locomotive engineer for nine years, and in the employ of the Long Island Railroad since January 29 last. On the night of the accident he ran the Rockaway Beach train. On the last trip, coming toward Long Island City, the accident occurred. He said the trains in that block in which the accident occurred were signalled white and red lights, at the signal tower at Laurel Hill, known as No. 5. The fireman could look through a narrow space between houses, across the curve, approaching the station. The Naconoechee brought no detailed account of the cyclone which destroyed so much life and property in Savannah. Captain Smith, commander of the Naconoechee, said last evening that at 7 a. m., Sunday, which was sailing time, a tremendous northeast gale was blowing, yet he decided to go out and try the force of the storm. It took two hours to reach the mouth of the Savannah River. As soon as he got outside he realized that the hurricane was no callow fledgling, and he ordered the Naconoechee back into the river. She anchored seven miles from the mouth. The town is eighteen miles from where the river pours into the sea. All day Sunday the hurricane increased in fury. Near the piers the steam reached its height. Near the steamer were anchored seven Norwegian bark, and a few fathoms up stream were the Government dredging scows. The captain stood in the pilot-house and through the blackness he could see the lights of the dredgers moving about. They passed so close to the Naconoechee that a collision seemed imminent. The scows seemed to drift away and their lights were almost lost to view. Next morning the passengers of the Naconoechee looked upon a broad sea where there had once been lowlands and marshes. The water had risen five feet, so thinks Captain Smith.

"I saw a sight," said the captain, "which I hope I may never see again. Every vessel which had been near us had either parted her cables or dragged anchors and gone ashore on the south bank of the river. Six of the Norwegian bark were lying on their beam ends, dismasted and dismasted. A schooner and a pilot boat had gone ashore. The Government dredgers had been carried inland and had been left in a rice field, which he could see the signal that it would be impossible for him to stop the train without entering the block after he had seen the lights. He said the company had issued an order, through Mr. Prince, not to use the driver brake. This was the trifling bridge between the drivers, and if they had been used they would have helped to stop the train. It was running at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour at the time.

Robert F. Price, fireman on the Rockaway Beach train, was summoned, and testified that he saw the signals white and red lights, at the signal tower at Laurel Hill, known as No. 5. The fireman must not be more than five car lengths ahead of No. 6. He did not notice it at all that night. He relied entirely on his fireman. He said he had to be so near the entrance to the block before he could see the signal that it would be impossible for him to stop the train without entering the block after he had seen the lights. He said the company had issued an order, through Mr. Prince, not to use the driver brake. This was the trifling bridge between the drivers, and if they had been used they would have helped to stop the train. It was running at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour at the time.

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